

Legal Advertisements.

Summons in Foreclosure of Tax Lien.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, IN AND FOR JACKSON COUNTY John F. Rocho, Plaintiff,

vs. Horatio S. Sanford, and Mathew Golden, doing business under the firm name and style of Sanford & Golden, and George S. Sanford, and N. C. Claven, and all other persons unknown, if any, having or claiming to have an interest in or to the real property hereinafter described.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON:

You are hereby notified that John F. Rocho the holder of Certificate of Delinquency numbered 2852 issued on the 24th day of April 1917 by the Tax Collector of the County of Jackson State of Oregon, for the amount of Thirty and thirty-four one-hundredths Dollars, the same being the amount then due and delinquent for taxes for the year 1911 together with penalty, interest and costs thereon upon the real property assessed to you, of which you are the owner as appears of record, situated in said County and State, and particularly bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the quarter section corner of south boundary of Section 36, in township 38, south range 1, west of the Willamette Meridian, Oregon; Thence East 2 chains, thence North 2 deg. 45 min. east 43 chains; thence north 28 deg. 45 min. 22.83 chains; thence west 4.15 chains to corner of tract deeded by A. D. Hammond, and wife to S. J. Scott; thence along boundary of the said Scott Tract, first south 17 deg. west 5.92 chains; thence south 33 deg. west 4 chains; thence north 56 deg. west 9.50 chains thence North 29 deg. east 7.90 chains thence north 75 1/4 deg. west 5.45 chains; thence south 27 deg. west 4.77 chains; thence west 2.4 chains; thence south 13 deg. 45 min. west 30 links; thence west 6.80 chains thence south 60 chains to place of beginning, containing 82.36 acres more or less, same being described in volume 25, deed records of Jackson County, Oregon, at page 603 thereof.

You are further notified that said John F. Rocho has paid taxes on said premises for prior or subsequent years, with the rate of interest on said amounts as follows:

Year 1913, paid April 5, 1917, Recept. No. 1639 \$73.68, 15% rate of interest; Year 1914, paid April 25, 1917, Recept. No. 1386, \$45.29, 15% rate of interest; Year 1915, paid April 25, 1917, \$20.79, 15% rate of interest; Year 1916, paid Sept. 1, 1917, Recept. No. 7561, \$21.85, 15% rate of interest.

Said Sanford & Golden as the owner of the legal title of the above described property as the same appears of record, and each of the other persons above named are hereby further notified that John F. Rocho will apply to the Circuit Court of the County and State aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien aforesaid for a decree foreclosing the lien against the property above described, and mentioned in said certificate. And you are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the first publication of this summons, exclusive of the day of said first publication, and defend this action or pay the amount due as above shown, together with costs and accrued interest, and in case of your failure to do so, a decree will be rendered foreclosing the lien of said taxes and costs against the land and premises above named.

This summons is published by order of the Honorable F. M. Callins Judge of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Jackson and said order was made and dated this 13th day of April 1918 and the date of the first publication of this summons is the 20th day of April 1918.

All process and papers in this proceeding may be served upon the undersigned residing within the State of Oregon at the address hereafter mentioned.

G. M. ROBERTS Attorney for Plaintiff. Address: Medford National Bank Bldg. Medford, Oregon.

Summons

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON IN AND FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

Lee Harrington, Plaintiff,

vs.

Unknown heirs of Sarah Oldakers, if she be deceased, W. G. Oldakers, and unknown heirs of W. G. Oldakers, if he be deceased, James Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of James Oldakers, if he be deceased, Maggie Oldakers, and unknown heirs of Maggie Oldakers, if she be deceased, John Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of John Oldakers, if he be deceased, Archie Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of Archie Oldakers, if he be deceased, Archy Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of Archy Oldakers, if he be deceased, Birthey Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of Birthey Oldakers, if she be deceased,

Aguste Urion, and the unknown heirs of Aguste Urion, if he be deceased, Harriet A. Urion, and the unknown heirs of Harriet A. Urion, if she be deceased; D. H. Van Antwerp, and the unknown heirs of D. H. Van Antwerp, if he be deceased; Fred T. Harrington, and the unknown heirs of Fred T. Harrington, if he be deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown; claiming any right, title, estate, lien and interest in and to the real estate, described in this summons, Defendants to the unknown heirs of Sarah Oldakers, if she be deceased, W. G. Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of W. G. Oldakers, if he be deceased, James Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of James Oldakers, if he be deceased, Maggie Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of Maggie Oldakers, if she be deceased, John Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of John Oldakers, if he be deceased, Archie Oldakers, and the unknown heirs of Archie Oldakers, if he be deceased, Archy Oldakers, if he be deceased, Birthey Oldakers, if he be deceased, and the unknown heirs of Birthey Oldakers, if she be deceased, Auguste Urion, and the unknown heirs of Auguste Urion, if he be deceased, Harriet A. Urion, and the unknown heirs of Harriet A. Urion, if she be deceased, D. H. Van Antwerp, and the unknown heirs of D. H. Van Antwerp, if he be deceased, Fred T. Harrington, if he be deceased; also all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in and to the real property described herein.

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON: You and each of you are hereby required to appear in the above entitled Court and cause and answer the complaint of the plaintiff on file therein against you within six weeks from the date of the first publication of this summons, if served by the actual publication thereof, and you and each of you will hereby take notice that if you fail to so appear and answer for want thereof, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the following relief against you and each of you, to-wit:

For a decree of this Court forever quieting the title of the following described real property, lying and being situated in Jackson County, Oregon, to-wit:

Beginning at the southwest corner of the the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32 in Township 38 South of Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian and running east along the section line to a point in the center of the public road as it is now located; thence in a northeasterly direction along the center line of said public road to a point in the center of Thompson Creek; thence northerly along the center of Thompson Creek to the northerly line of said south west quarter of said section 32, thence westerly along said line to the northwest corner of said southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, thence south to place of beginning and being all of that part of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section 32, lying and being situated west of the county road and Thompson Creek; containing fifteen acres, more or less, in and to the plaintiff, and decreeing that defendants hereinabove named and all other persons or parties unknown, have no right, title, estate, lien or interest in or to the same, adverse to the fee simple ownership of the plaintiff, and forever barring said defendants, and other persons or parties unknown from any interest therein, and enjoining them forever from ever asserting or setting up any claim of right, title, estate, lien or interest therein or thereto, adverse to the ownership of the plaintiff, and decreeing plaintiff to be the owner of the same subject only to said agreement of Phila. Bliven and H. R. Bliven, and the plaintiff, and for such other, further and different relief as to the Court may seem equitable in the premises.

This summons is published under and by virtue of an order duly made and rendered and entered on the 14th day of April, 1918, by the Hon. F. M. Callins, Circuit Judge, and the date of the first publication thereof is 20th day of April, 1918, and the date of the last publication thereof is the 1st day of June, 1918.

G. M. ROBERTS, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Administrator's Sale.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR JACKSON COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of Charles H. Bayse, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to an order of the above entitled court, made and entered on the 2nd day of May, 1918, I will on and after the 4th of June, 1918, offer for sale and will sell, at private sale, for cash, all the right, title and interest that said decedent had in and to the following described real property, situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

A tract of land situated in the John P. Davidson Donation Land Claim and being part thereof and described by metes and bounds as follows: "Beginning at a point on the South line of the John P. Davidson Dona-

tion Land Claim in Section 6, Township 38 South, Range 4 West of the Willamette Meridian, whence South-east corner of said Donation Land Claim bears East 536.2 feet, and running thence North 2154.4 feet to a point on the North line of said Donation Land Claim, whence the North-east corner thereof bears East 561 feet; thence West along and upon said North line 511 feet to a point 1755.4 feet East of the Range Line; thence South 2154.4 feet to a point on the South line of said Donation Land Claim 1899.6 feet East of Range Line; thence East 515 feet to the place of beginning, containing 27 acres, more or less."

Said sale to be made subject to the lien of a certain joint mortgage and tax and all unpaid taxes. Sale will be subject to confirmation by the County Court in the usual manner.

Dated and first published, May 4, 1918.

D. W. BAGSHAW, Administrator.

P. O. Address: Jacksonville, Oregon.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution in foreclosure and order of sale duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon, for Jackson County, dated May 31, 1918 in a certain suit therein, wherein Sherman Morhouse and Garle Morhouse, his wife, as Plaintiffs, recovered judgment and decree against Frank H. Sommers, Charles H. Pierce and Anna L. H. Pierce, his wife, Defendants, for the sum of \$175.65, with interest thereon at 8% per annum from May 2d, 1918, and \$50.00 attorneys fees and \$21.50 costs, which judgment was enrolled and docketed in said Court May 2d, 1918;

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of said execution, I will on June 4th, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the Courthouse in the City of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, to satisfy said judgment, with the costs of this sale, subject to redemption as provided by law, all of the right, title and interest that the above named defendants, jointly or individually, had on January 20th, 1914 or have since acquired, or now have in and to the following described property, situated in Jackson County, State of Oregon, to-wit:

All of Lot number Nine (9) in Block number Three (3) in the Pierce Subdivision in Township Thirty-seven (37) South, Range One (1) West of the Willamette Meridian, and containing Five (5) Acres, according to the plat thereof, now of record. Dated at Jacksonville, Oregon, May 31, 1918.

RALPH G. JENNINGS Sheriff of Jackson County, Oregon. By LESLIE W. STANSELL Deputy.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon April 18, 1918.

NOTICE is hereby given that William H. McNary, of Jacksonville, Oregon, who, on April 20, 1915, made Homestead Entry, Serial No. 019098, for the SW 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 14, Township 38 S, Range 3 W., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final Three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before F. Roy Davis, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Medford, Oregon, on the 1st day of June, 1918.

Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel Coffman, of Rich, Oregon; Jacob Fattig, of Rich, Oregon; R. Holzgang, of Rich, Oregon; William Smith, of Rich, Oregon; W. H. CANON, Register.

Deceiving.

Bride (reproachfully)—"Why didn't you tell me that you were in debt? You seemed so unhappy that I thought you had money."

West Point is on a food-conservation basis, and the health of the cadet corps is better than ever. All bread used is composed of 45 per cent wheat flour, 45 rye, and 10 per cent white bolted grain flour; and many cadets consider it superior to the former white bread. Sugar consumption has been cut down, meatless days and meals are rigidly observed, and the reduced amount of meat has been beneficial to health. A lesson from a reliable source.

Taking It From Babies. "Every ounce of wheat products in excess of six pounds per month that you eat, Mr. American Citizen, is that much literally taken from the mouths of the starving women and children of France," says a Food Administration bulletin. "The armed allies may go without wheat, but these innocents will actually die unless we give them of ours in generous proportion."

Victory bread is received with hearty approval. But don't be satisfied to use it on a wheatless day or at a wheatless meal, because it isn't wheatless.

ALLIES DEMAND MORE CEREALS

American Meat Restrictions Relaxed to Effect Greater Wheat Savings.

ARGENTINE ARRIVALS SHORT.

Meat Supply Here Considerably Enlarged - Food Administration, However, Warns Against Waste.

The allies have made further and increased demands for breadstuffs, these enlarged demands being caused to some degree by shortage in arrivals from the Argentine. It is, therefore, necessary for the U. S. Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of bread and breadstuffs generally if we are to meet our export necessities. The Food Administration has issued a statement explaining the situation in detail, particularly the reasons which lead it, for the purpose of centering effort for the time being upon the cereal situation to relax temporarily the restrictions of meat consumption.

Experience shows, this statement says, that the consumption of breadstuffs is intimately associated with the consumption of meat. For various reasons our supplies of meat for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged, and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time somewhat increase our own consumption. In these circumstances the Food Administration considers it wise to relax the voluntary restrictions on meat consumption to some extent with a view to further decreasing bread consumption.

Conservation of food must be adjusted to meet necessities from time to time, for neither production, nor allied demands are constant factors, nor can any of these factors be anticipated for long periods in advance in the present conditions in which we at present live. While the world situation is not one that warrants any relaxation in the efforts to eliminate waste or to relax economy in food, the Administration desires to secure better adjustment in food balances.

So long as the present conditions continue the only special restrictions we ask are the beefless and porkless Tuesdays.

The meatless meal and the porkless Saturday are no longer asked.

The farmers of the United States are responding to the national call to increase hog production. Their increase, to all appearances, is being attained more rapidly. Of more immediate importance, however, are several complex factors which have effected an immediate increase in meat supplies.

The transportation shortage before the government took over the railroads, the bad weather in January and early in February, the large percentage of immature corn in the last harvest and the necessity of feeding this corn as rapidly as possible to save it from decay, have not only resulted in backing up the animals—particularly hogs—on the farms for a longer period of feeding, but have resulted in a great increase in their average weight and will result, with improved transportation conditions, which already appear, in larger than normal arrivals at market for the next two or three months. The weight of hogs coming to the market for the past two weeks indicates an increase in weight of from an average of 203 pounds last year to the almost unprecedented average of 232 pounds, or a net increase in their meat value of over 15 per cent. This is a distinct addition to the nation's meat supply. It therefore now seems certain that we have such enlarged supplies for at least some months to come, that we can not only increase our exports to the allies to the full extent of their transportation facilities, but at the same time can properly increase our domestic consumption.

The response of the public to our requests for reduced consumption of meat during the past few months has been most gratifying, and this service alone has enabled the government during this period to provide such supplies as transportation to the allies permitted.

The Administration also suggests that in those parts of the country where the old fashioned home preservation of pork is still the custom, this practice should be extended at the present time, as it will relieve the burden upon transportation to and from the packing houses and is economically sound as saving the cost of packing operations and at the same time will provide home supplies of pork to last over the months of decreased supplies.

The Food Administration desires to repeat that it does not want to give the impression that these are times when simplicity and moderation of living are not critically necessary, but that its sole desire is to secure an adjustment between our different food supplies and meet changing conditions from time to time and to keep the public fully and frankly advised of its position with the full confidence and reliance that whenever it becomes necessary renewed appeals for saving will meet the same loyal response as in the past.

GROCCERS HELP IN 50-50 PLAN

SIGN PLEDGE TO CARRY OUT FOOD ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM.

POST CARDS IN STORES.

Explain New Wheat Ruling to Thousands of Customers—Insures Greater Food Saving.

Grocers of the nation have accepted enthusiastically the 50-50 basis for the purchase of wheat flour and are doing their utmost to explain the new regulation to the housewife. This ruling by the U. S. Food Administration requires each purchaser of wheat flour to buy one pound of cereal substitute, one kind or assorted, for every pound of wheat flour. It was necessary to restrict the use of wheat flour in order that the allies and our fighting forces abroad might be assured of an adequate supply of wheat to meet their vital needs. This supply must come from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

When saving pledge cards were forwarded by the Food Administration to all retail food merchants, and these are being signed and posted in stores throughout the country. This card states, "We pledge ourselves loyally to carry out the Food Administration program. In accordance with this order we will not sell any wheat flour except where the purchaser buys an equal weight of one or more of the following, a greater use of which in the home will save wheat:

"Cornmeal, corn flour, edible corn starch, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour, fava flour and mung, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats and buckwheat flour."

Some confusion has resulted on the part of the consumer in construing this "50-50" ruling to mean that an equal amount in value of substitutes must be purchased with wheat flour. This is a mistaken idea. The ruling states that the consumer in purchasing flour shall "buy at the same time an equal weight of other cereals."

One exception to this ruling is concerning graham flour and whole wheat flour, which may be sold at the ratio of three pounds to five pounds of wheat flour. This provision is made because approximately 25 per cent, more of the wheat berry is used in the manufacture of these flours than standard wheat flour.

Another exception is that concerning mixed flours containing less than 50 per cent of wheat flour, which may be sold without substitutes. Retailers, however, are forbidden to sell mixed flours containing more than 50 per cent of wheat flour to any person unless the amount of wheat flour substitutes sold is sufficient to make the total amount of substitutes, including those mixed in flours, equal to the total amount in wheat flour in the mixed flour. For instance, if any mixed flour is purchased containing 60 per cent, wheat flour and 40 per cent, substitutes it is necessary that an additional 20 per cent, of substitutes be purchased. This brings it to the basis of one pound of substitutes for each pound of wheat flour.

A special exemption may be granted upon application in the case of specially prepared infants' and invalids' food containing flour where the necessity is shown.

Some misunderstanding seems to exist on the part of consumers in assuming that with the purchase of wheat flour one must confine the additional 50 per cent, purchase to one of the substitutes. This is not the case. One may select from the entire range of substitutes a sufficient amount of each to bring the total weight of all substitutes equal to the weight of the wheat flour purchased. For instance, if a purchase of 24 pounds of wheat flour is made a range of substitutes may be selected as follows:

Cornmeal, 8 pounds; corn grits, 4 pounds; rice, 4 pounds; buckwheat, 2 pounds; corn starch, 1 pound; hominy, 2 pounds; rolled oats, 3 pounds.

These substitutes may be used in the following manner:

Cornmeal, 8 Pounds.—Corn bread, no flour; corn muffins or spoon bread, one-fourth flour or one-third rice or one-third hominy; 20 per cent, substitutes in whole bread.

Corn Starch, 1 Pound.—Thickening gravy, making custard, one-third substitute in cake.

Corn Grits, 4 Pounds.—Fried like mush, used with meal in making corn bread.

Rolled Oats, 3 Pounds.—One-fourth to one-third substitutes in bread, one-half substitute in muffins; breakfast porridge, use freely; oatmeal cookies, oatmeal soup.

Buckwheat Flour, 2 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in bread, buckwheat cakes.

Hominy, 2 Pounds.—Boiled for dinner, baked for dinner, with cheese sauce.

Rice, 4 Pounds.—One-fourth substitute in corn bread, boiled for dinner (a bread cut), as a breakfast food, to thicken soups, rice pudding instead of cake or pie, rice batter cakes.

Several grocers have stated that their customers who strictly observe the 11 wheatless meals each week find it unnecessary to buy substitutes in addition to those ordered under the 50-50 plan.

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Attorney at Law

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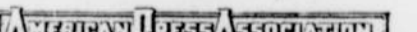
H. K. HANNA

Lawyer

Office in Bank of Jacksonville Building

JACKSONVILLE, OREGON

THIS PAPER REPRESENTS FOREIGN ADVERTISING BY THE



GENERAL OFFICES NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES

Change in Southern Pacific Time Table.

Effective Nov. 13, 1916.

NORTH BOUND TRAINS.

- 14 Portland Passenger..... 8:20 A.M.
16 Oregon Express..... 6:20 P.M.
12 Shasta Limited ..... 2:18 A.M.

SOUTH BOUND TRAINS.

- 15 California Express..... 10:50 P.M.
13 San Francisco Express..... 9:05 A.M.
11 Shasta Limited..... 3:20 A.M.
17 Ashland Passenger 4:35 P.M.